ITS WEALTH AND RESOURCES.

MINES AND MINERAL DEPOSITS.

EDUCATION IN WESTERN ILLINOIS.

OUR NEXT YEAR'S BREAD.

COTTON, FRUIT, AND GRAIN.

THE GRAIN TRADE OF CHICAGO.

STATISTICS OF ITS GROWTH AND VALUE.

WHE GROWTH OF HANSAS

MINER W. S AND MINES OF THE FAR

St. Louis, July 7, 1866.

A Free to author has said of California that it is a coun try manth- with gold-but may it not be said with equa Outerspring from its mountain sides of quartz or granite. perwhere to be seen veins of its staple metal which, so far as explored, have been found wholly inexing, in its inflancy, you not a day passes that new mine proper to describe briefly the peculiarities of its climate, the nature of its soil, and such incidental matters as may be of interest to purchasers or proprietors. The Virginia City distrect, once the fur-famed Washoe district, is situated in the south-west portion of Nevada, and comprise largest cities and densest population of any section of the btands on a baffy plateau in the center of the district, is its most thriving and commercial town. The climate of the Virginia City district is generally mild, and healthy, yet from the great altitude of the country, and the constions are prevalent there which strangers must prepare to counter. The most formidable of these endemics are debility, inertia, quickness of pulsation, and oxydation, concestion of the capillary vessels, headaches, vertigo and a disposition to somnolency, which doubtless rende the climate somewhat trying to persons of delicate constifution, and damage in a degree its reputation for salubrity, but even these may be overcome by time, caution, and a atrict attention to regimen. The soil of the Nevada valleva is generally fertile, and well spited to the growth of cereals, and vegetables, if properly irrigated, but the countain slopes which contain its mineral treasures, are Invariably sterile, nature having, as it were, inflicted or all such regisens the curse of barrenness in order to coun-

The scarge supply of wood, once furnished by the mountains of the Virginia City district has been long since exhausted, and now that indispensable material has to be obtained from the Sierra Nevada ranges. There is, moreover, a third disadvantage which the inhabitants and ners of this district have to contend with-its water is both limited in quantity and mediocre in quality. Enough wever can be had from the mines to keep such of the smaller steam mills working as have been built in immete presimity to to them, and recently a company has a formed so supply the district with water. Having thus disposed of preliminary topics, and given so much theidental reformation touching the physical characteri lus of the Virginia City district as immigrants thither

pilstion of these papers was originally undertaken. We have said in our opening paper that " the valleys of ento and Son Joaquin had been explored throughout their length and breadth ere people thought of proming the mountain range which bounds California on the north-east, and testing the metallic resources of the region beyond." This statement, however, is not quite courate. Even as early as 1849, a few gold-seeking adrequires appeared in the Washoe district, pitched their TION. placer mining in Six-mile Canon and Gold Canon. Bu the speculation proved ultimately unsuccessful, the "pay Hirt" soon became exhausted, and the adventurem retraced their steps toward the Pacific. The failure of these pioneer prospectors deterred others for ten whole years from benewing tise attempt to explore Nevada. Nor was it till some of the California mines had begun to give out that a and band of adventurers made their appearance at Washee. These were the real discoverers of the extraordinary mineral wealth of that district, and it is from the the beginning of mining in Nevada. No sooner, however, was the ice broken and operations commenced, than company after company was organized for the purpose of turn ing t execount the new-found treasure. The Ophir men were first in the field, but the Gould and Curry, Savage, Petosi, Mexican, Hale and Norcross, Central, Belcher, Yellow Jacket, and many others whose reputation is now world-wide, quickly followed their example and hastefied to invest in this second El Dorado. The claims of nearly all these companies are located on what is termed the Comstock range, the rocks of which are chiefly trap, porphyry, and quarts. The veins of said range mostly dip toward the west, and some have imagined that they ar all branchee from a great trunk vein which, from an unapproschable depth below, like a giant oak, sends them up

The mines of the Comstock range are generally worked by shaft, but, not unfrequently, by tunnel, the Gould and Curry mine furnishing a notable illustration of the unsuccessful application of the latter mode of reaching the . That lode is penetrated by two tunnels, one of which is 2,300 feet long, and from its subterranean ex-Fremity a shaft descends about 200 or 250 feet to the limits of the excavation, a distance of ever 820 feet from the earth's surface. Vast indeed are the dimensions of the ledge on which these mines are located, and vast is the importance of the enterprises there being carried out. Already the Comstock ledge has expanded to the breadth of eighty feet, and has been explored to the extent of more than three miles, while beyond it is supposed to etretch away into the bowels of the earth till it connects, perhaps, with the silver lodes of Mexico.

The following statistics, for which we are principally in mobiled to a correspondent of The Alta Californian, will renivey to our readers some idea of the value of the Comock range, and the magnitude of the scale on which fining operations are conducted in the Virginia City dis-

There are at present on the Comstock Range 46 claims containing in the aggregate 22,238 lineal feet, which sell at prices varying from \$500 to \$1,500 and even \$5,000 per foot, and whose gross cash value cannot be less than \$50,000,000. Of these claims one, the Gould and Curry, has been worked to the depth of \$21 feet. Two, the Hale and Norurous and Chollar Potcel, to the depth of 700 feet, while eight have been worked to the depth of 600 feet. and over 20 to a depth exceeding 400 feet. The owners of

virifts, and nearly six miles of shafts, winge, and inclines. They have 44 hoisting and pumping engines, which average from 30 to 40-horse power, and they employ 76 mills for reducing their cres, which crush about 1,800 tuns daily. whose yield, at \$30 the tan. would amount to over \$1,500. 000 per mouth. The Comstock Ledge alone, in fact, yielded in the year 1864, more than \$24,000,000, and it is sided in the year 1864, more than \$25,000, will reach to

of the Virginia City district may be deemed a work of supercognition, yet we shill tasers there two tables which will three additional lights on the solid; and injury is still more accurate conception of the uncalle resources of that section of the Silver State, and of the wealth and for some of the state of the solid of same of the property of the companies interacted in its mines. One of these tables are still of same of the register of the companies interacted in its mines. One of these tables are still of same of the register of the companies interacted in its mines. One of these tables are still of same of the register of the companies interacted in its mines. One of these tables are still of same of the register of the companies interacted in its mines. One of the state of the same of th

In tendency to lessen our opinion of the metallic resources of the Virginia City district. For if fifteen of its mines yielded over \$1,500,000 in the three months ending with April, 1885, how much greater must have been the gross product of the whole? The large amount of assessments paid by the various companies enumerated in table No. II., must also be regarded as proof of the commons me tallie wealth of that section of the Silver State, since it is evident that these companies would never have risked so heavy an outlay on their mines had they not expected to be reimbursed twenty fold. Here is an illustration. The Gould & Curry stockholders have paid about \$50,000 in assessments, but in 1883 their mine yielded them over \$1,200,000, while its gross product to the present time has been little short of \$20,000,000. Mines, of coarse, require morey as well as confidence, labor, and perseverance for their successful development. But as long as the above proportion holds between outlay and income, none need four to invest capital therein.

We shall close this paper with the very interesting account of a visit which an eminent scientific gentleman lately paid to one of the mines located on the Comstock.

lately paid to one of the mines located on the Comstock

"We have visited the Sponish mine," says be, "and wandered through all its subterraneous rooms, caveras, and drifts, and have seen with our own eyes the vast d-posits of rich ore which have reodered it so famous. Yesterday afternoon, in company with the accommodating superintendent, Harvey Beckwith, and our friend Taylor, we are pad on top of the framework in which the ear as placed when hoisted or lowered, and hogging the rope as tightly as possible, we were landed at the bottom of the shaft, two hundred and farty feet from the surface, fortunately in so short a space of time that we had scarcely time to think what would be the consequences of the rope should break or our foot alip. We reached the bottom safely however, and lights being produced commenced our safely however, and lights being produced commenced only nature to the ledge on which work was commenced only a short time since, and which is yielding rock of such surprising and fabrious richness. The pay streak here was about two feet in width, and as well defined as possible. Black sulp arets and active allows surprotuded us on all sides, and annal wires of silver could be seen hanging from almost every square inch of his vein. A large portion of the rock now taken out of the Spanish Mine comes from this place, so that our readers may imagine its yield. To attempt a description of everything we saw in task beyond our andity. Saffice it to ear, however, that we climbed upward through the after the of rooms, to utilin fifty feet of the surface, and everywhere saw indexitons of the shinkin metal, and of energy, sectivity and industry. The labor done in this mine has been immense, and all of its out further and everywhere saw indexitors but the interest and early the house of an early dealers, and early and industry. The labor done in this mine has been immense, and all of its out further and early and radas and in the summer and expansions of the next further and early and and early and and early and and early and and and in the summer and early and earl tions of the shining metal, and of energy, scrivity and industry. The labor done in this mine has been immense, and all of it, noth timbering and excavating, is a near, durable, and really beautiful style, that speaks in high terms of the ability and enterprise of Mr. Beckwith. Emerging from underground in the same manner in which we descended, we visited the office of Mr. Beckwith and examined a cabinet of minerals belonging to him, which is undoubtedly the finest to be found in the Territory, and probably in the world. There were large masses of intertwined wires, and specimens of sincest solid silver ising around in a profusion that was intensely exeming and aggravating. The cautiest "is a small one, but its value is to be certimated by thousands. We know of no period in our life in which we have been better entertained for the space of two hours than in our visit yesterday to the Spanish Mine."

\*\*Example of the richest nor the most extensive on the Comneither the richest nor the most extensive on the Comuid be arguainted with, we enter at length on the per- stock Lode, but the above graphic description of it will formance of the task for the accomplishment of which the give to the denizens of the upper world some idea of the interior of these subterranean treasure-houses.

## NEXT YEAR'S BREAD.

COURNEY FROM THE PRAIRIES TO THE ATLANTIC COTTON, FRUIT AND GRAIN-SUCCESS OF GENTLE-MAN FARMERS-NOTES ON VARIOUS PLACES-HALF A CROP OF WHEAT-" LADY " LEGISLA-

Donaota, Union County, Ili., July 3, 1864. I traveled from the prairies to the Atlantic. I went ping at many places, can tell you about orchards and meadows, and next year's bread.

Going North for a hundred miles, I passed cotton fields and large peach orchards. The season has been backward, but there is a good stand of cotton. There are many large fields. One man, 60 miles north of Cairo, has 500 acr the prospect is favorable. Although there was a promise time of their first explorations there that we must date of a fine peach crop, the young fruit blasted, and there can be but few peaches. In rare localities the trees are loaded. Pears have falled, but apples are abundant. At this date the Carolina June is ripe, the Yellow Harcest is coming on, and the Astrachau is beautifully red. This is a favorite, and brings most money. The apple is the king of all the fruits in the world. Through this 100 miles the wheat crop is a failure, and

Through this for mines are water for the threshed is a question whether much more grain will be threshed and was sown. The weather has been favorable for oats, and corn never looked better. As usual, potatoes are ingrificant. In many places the army worm has destroyed

Through Central and Northern Illinois to Chicago the apple crop is good, but there are no peaches. Oats and Spring wheat are promising, and the corn crop is likely to be very heavy. Winter wheat cannot be more than a third of a series of the country. Winter wheat cannot be more than a third of a series of about ten countries lying east and north of St. Louis, and along the Illinois River, where the Winter wheat never was more magnificent. It is also good through Central Missouri, and every account from Kansas and the Platte Parchase represents it as the best ever known. But very little was sown in those regions, as I mysolf know, for I was over the ground late last Fall. This was owing to the unsettled condition of the people. The hay crop must be large, and the pastures are the best. Every where grapes are promising.

I was told that at St. Joseph, Mich., opposite Chicago, there will be few peaches; but that other fruits will be abundant. From various sources I learned that wheat, through Indiana and Southern Michigan, is very poor, but that in a few counties in South-Weet Indiana at is good. Generally, there are pleaty of apples.

Leaving Chicago, I stopped next at Northport, in Northern Michigan, and at the month of Grand Traverse Bay, which is in the latitude of Quebec and St. Punt. I went up the Bay to Traverse City and visited other places. It was the first week in June. Strawberries and ruit trees were just blossoming, and lettuce was harely out of the ground. The wheat was the best I have seen, and in no other place are the peach trees so full of blossoms. This is a new fruit region, and I shall speak of it in a special letter.

Rosehing Detroit, I took the cars for Cieveland. The agh Central and Northern Illinois to Chicago the

that appr beasions of scarcity are groundless. Little reli-nace can be placed on this Department. Long have farm-

anne can be placed on the Department. Long have tarmers been disgusted with it.

People want to know why their combined efforts do not procure his removal. It was understood last Winter that the President piedged New-Eng and that their petition should be heard. I have the desired reasons from one of

should be heard. I have the desired reasons from our Western Congressmen.

First, the Commissioner is a Quaker, the only one of this class holding office under the Go-crument, and all the Friends support him. Second, a large quantity of beautiful flowers are raised at an immense expense to Government through every season, these are given to members of Congress, who present them to hady companions—not the congress, who present them to hady companions. This of Congress, who present them to ady companions—not their wives. There are other lady compications. This Congressman was asked why he himself did not make a move. He said the influence of these ladies was so powerful that other measures he had at heart would be defeated. It is time we learned who govern us.

Let us have a little story. A religious, houset man was sent to Congress from Western New-York. A negro waiter where he stopped said, "aliassa, you'd tike a nice missy. I spose!" "oir, I want you to understand Per a a married man." "O, I ask your paruling we never had none o' them kind come here afore."

N. C. M.

charge was in Jefferson Co., N. V. C. G. Firmey, the revivalist, was one of his converse. His be ha falling, he established a minual labor school at Whitesborough, which was successful, and hundreds of young men were educated by their own efforts. From this many other institutions arose, but they fieled for want of practical managers. Some day we shall have such schools, but never till the practical and the literary shall

In 1835 Mr. Gale organized Knox College at G leaburg. among the lakes, was four weeks upon the road, and, stop-ping at many places, can tell you about orchards and land, a large number of its fligsot religious friends moved on. privations were many—the result was a presperous religious community, the land rose in value, and a large endowment was secured. The town has 12,000 inhabitants, and no 19,107 is soid. Of no other Western town can this be said.

From Galesburg to Chicago is 16s m les, to Quincy 100 miles, o Burdington 42, and to Peeris 53. The country is prairie, the soil is from two to four feet deep, the farms are well improved, there are old orchards, provisions are abundant and cheap, and the people are intelligent, enterprising and rish.

Superior forms can be bought for \$10 to \$20 an acre.

I was at Berlington. This is a rare city, and handsome, and fell of outliness. Here the Catawba grape does well, and it is planted largely. Thence I went down to Warsaw, and spent a day with friend Biles, Secretary of the Horticultural Society, visiting the vineyards. The location is elevated. There are grapes on every hand. The town has 5,000 inhabitants. It looks like a city on the Rhine. The experience of Mr. Blue in grape-growing ought to be known. Three years ago he songat roots for planting eight acres. Searcely a third ived. The next year he bought more, with no better and and I found him this Spring filling the vacancies. He said M he had commenced raising his own roots not only would be large learned the business, but he would have made more money. So great is the demand that nursery men are sending eat weak, worthless roots. I saw 1,000 ct Norton's Virginia, which Messra Worthen were putting out. They cost \$300 Not half of them can live. The Farmers' Club have nad a taste of the wine made by this party. They commended it highly,

and I agree with them. Nauvoo is in this county. There they had many hundred acres of Catawbas. The grape region extends from Quincy to Berlington, 150 miles. Next to the lake country, it is the best locality for grapes in America. Land is not dear. with Cincinnati is that the season is too hot and long. Cinchangti started the business, but it is like a man who has sons

amerter than himself. Western Illinois is in cornest regarding manufactures.

On the contrary, the girls are having every advantage; it is constantly progresses. It moves forward like our own mighty

give the coming generations larger brains. The average the Naturalist, weighed 64 ounces. When the overage shall be

tauget to held back their shoulders and stand up straight, that the chest mucht be expanded. Recent investigations by anatomists prove that the coller bone of the French is longer than in any other people to Europe. Besides, they have less consumption. Besides, there is greater development in another

ligen. Woman more than man is religious; more than he she sooks forward to the dread realities of life beyond the grave. A man is what his mother makes him. The great majority of the girls I am speaking of will marry practical men. They wil not have large means, but accumulation will be natural-ther will have every comfort. Beauty, religion, and intelbecause entire will be united with strength and worldly wis-

of Congress, who present them to indy companions—not the work. There are other lady companions. This congressman was saked why he himself did not make a move. He said the influence of these latina was so powerful that other measures he had at heart would be defected. It is time we learned who governs us.

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\*\*N. C. M.\*\*

\*\*WESTERN \*\*LLINOIS.\*\*

A SUCCESSFUL CHRISTIAN COLONY—GALSBURG—GRAPES ON THE UPPER MISSISSIPPI—KANUFAC.

\*\*THE WHEAT AND GRAIN TRADE.\*\*

\*\*WINTERS—RAY PRESSES—A COMMERCIAL FARM—KNOX COLLEGE—GOOD NEWS FOR GIBLS.\*\*

\*\*Prom our Special Correspondent.\*\*

\*\*DONGOLA Union Co., Ill., June 20. 1862.\*\*

Any account of our State would be incampleted if it did not describe Western Ellinois, comme by known as the Military Tract. Not being in a great line of travel either North and South or East and West, loss has been a sid of it than of other sections. And yet commercial readers have been struck with the wast amount of outlesses done by the Chicage, Butlinston and Quincy Railroad. Western farmers premerally understand that the best corn land in the State lies here, between the Illinois and Miliciality rivers. Western farmers premerally understand that the best corn land in the State lies here, between the Illinois and Miliciality rivers. Western farmers generally understand that the best corn land in the State lies here, between the Illinois and Miliciality rivers. Western farmers generally understand that the best corn land in the State lies here, between the Illinois and Miliciality rivers. Western farmers generally understand that the best corn land in the State lies here, between the Illinois accorded to the present control of the second of the se

be graded No. One. All wheat to be weighed and entered on inspector's books.

Cons.—White: to be white, and in all other respects to

On inspector's books.

Cons.—White. to be white, and in all other respects to be No. One corn. Fellow: to be yellow, and in all other respects to be No. One corn. No. One: to be sound, plump, cry, and well cleaned. No. Two: to include all other corn dry and merchantable, and reasonably clean. Resected all wet, very dirty, bet, and otherwise badly damages corn, unfit for warehousing.

RYE—No. One: to be sound, plump and well cleaned. No. Two: all rye not included in No. One that is not, in the judgment of the Inspector, numerchantable. Rejected: all nesond ever that for any cause shall be deemed unmerchantable and unfit for warehousing.

OATE—No. One: to be sound, free from other grains, and well-cleaned. No. Two: all other onts not unmerchantable. Rejected: all cats unsound, or for any cause unmerchantable, and unfit for warehousing.

Ballet.—No. One: to be plump, bright, clean and sound, and free from other grain. No. Two: to be ground and reasonably clean. Rejected: unsound, unmerchantable, and unfit for warehousing.

EULES OF THE BOAID OF TRADE.—1. All grain arriving in balk shall be inspected and received into the house for such graile only as the Inspector shall decide, except when seid on the track for grinding, city consumption or shipment, and the from graility found in any lot of grain, when it has evidently been mixed or "doctored" with a view of changing the grade. Our warehousemen are requested to refuse a bagged grain which shall have been bagged for this expass purpose, and our milroad companies are requested to prohibit all bagging on their tracks, except for local consumption or shipment.

2. It is made the duty of all inspectors of grain to report

eal consumption or shipment.

2. It is made the duty of all inspectors of grain to report
the paragraphs. Committee all attempts to evade our feedl cossumption or shipment.

2. It is made the duty of all inspectors of grain to report to the inspection Committee all attempts to evade our inspection system. They shall report in writing every insiancewhere warehousemen deliver or attempt to deliver grain of a lower grade than that called for by the warehouse receipt. They shall also report every attempt of a receiver or shipper improperly to instruct or in any ear influence the action or the opinion of the Inspection, and also all other attempts to evade the inspection system; and when the charges shall be sustained it shall be the duty of the Inspection Committee to post the facts on the Bulletin of the Exchange Rooms.

3. It shall be the duty of the Chief Inspector to keep a record of the weight of grain inspected into and out of each warehouse, which record shall be open to the inspection of my member of the Board during business hours; and he shall report daily the average weight of the receipts and shipments of each grade into and out of each warehouse, which report shall be posted on the Bulletin.

4. Werehousemen are respectfully and urgently requested to receive no "Rejected" grain into store, under any circumstances.

5. All inspectors must make their reasons for grading grain, when necessary, fully known by notations on their

5. Allinspectors must make their reasons for grading grain, when necessary, fully known by notations on then

relation of the enterprises there being carried out, but commended to the broadily and at the month of Grand Traverse Reynths is in the statute of Greeces and Sc. Paul. I were presented to the broadily it is supposed to the extent of the arty into the bowds of the earth till it connects, by with the site role of Mexico. The other presents are conducted to the broadily of the arty into the bowds of the earth till it connects, by with the site role of Mexico. The whole was the best I have seen, and in the presents of the corresponding of the state of the control of the co

per parrel for the expense of refilling.

INSPECTION KAPOUT - The report of the Chief Inspecto for the year ending April I, 1880, shows that the total

amounts possing under his hand were as follow:

Into extern Stories Cars of health. Of these, there were
of extra Winter wheat, 4: No. One, 386; No. Two, 333;
Rejected, 5. Of Spring Wheat: Extra, 683; No. One,
12,500; No. Two, 1,31; Rejected, 2,201. Of Corn: No.
One, 17,534; No Two, 3,645; Rejected, 2,201. Of Corn: No.
No. One, 9,648; No. Two, 3,645; Rejected, 792. Of Ryo:
No. One, 1,335; No. Two, 1,647; Rejected, 395. Of Barley: No. One, 4: No. Two, 1,648; Rejected, 395. Of Barley: No. One, 4: No. Two, 1,648; Rejected, 291.

There were 1,336 canal boats inspected, containing: Of
extra Winter wheat, 3,500 bushels; No. 1, 4,700 bushels;
No. 2, 3,000 bushels. Of Spring wheat, extra, 8,732 bushels; No. 1, 148,330 bushels; No. 2, 40,857 bushels. Of
corn: No. 1, 6,250,700 bushels; No. 2, 1,115,300 bushels;
rejected, 1,0 1,10 bushels. Of onts: No. 1, 811,100 bushels; No. 2, 199,450 bushels; rejected, 8,500 bushels;
rejected, 1,0 1,50 bushels; rejected, 8,500 bushels.
Of tyre: No. 1, 5,450 bushels; rejected, 8,500 bushels;
No. 2, 199,550 bushels; No. 2, 23,177 bushels; rejected,
29,160 bushels. Of Barloy: No. 2, 1,350 bushels;
No. 1, 129,857 bushels; No. 2, 1,642,541 bushels;
No. 1, 4,337,945 bushels; No. 2, 18,12,123,518 bushels;
No. 1, 4,337,945 bushels: No. 2, 1,642,541 bushels;
rejected, 93,015 bushels: rejected, 1,172,853 bushels;
rejected, 93,015 bushels: Of corn: No. 1, 12,123,518 bushels;
rejected, 93,015 bushels: Of corn: No. 1, 12,123,518 bushels;
rejected, 93,015 bushels: Of ryet No. 1, 384,449 bushels;
No. 2, 7,170,735 bushels; rejected, 6,564 bushels. Of barley:
No. 1, 400 bushels: Of Spring wheat;
No. 1, 136,649 bushels; rejected, 6,564 bushels. Of barley:
No. 1, 400 bushels: Of Spring wheat;
No. 2, 1,640 bushels;
No. 2, 126,748 bushels; rejected, 9,581
bushels.
Making a total of 31,689,731 bushels for the year.

cents pound on the same for freight, beside fire cents per carrel for the expense of refilling.

bushels.

Making a total of 34,689,731 bushels for the year.

The estimated number of bushels inspected into store for the same period is 43,659,766.

INSPECTORS FREE.—The rates allowed by the Board acc.

25 cents. For inspecting grain from curs, per ear 25 cents.

For inspecting grain from curs, per ear 45 cents.

For inspecting grain from canal boat, per boat 51 cents.

For inspecting grain in sacks, per bushels 50 cents.

For inspecting grain into sacks, per M bushels 50 cents.

For inspecting grain into ears in bulk, per car 50 cents.

WARKHOUSES.—There are 17 clevator warehouses.

Capacity in

| Warringtones. - There are 17 elevator warehouses. | Capacity in Denera. | Busbell. | Sturges, Buckingham & Co., A. I. C. B. & Canal. | 700,000 | Sturges, Buckingham & Co., B. L. C. R. & Canal. | 700,000 | Sturges, Buckingham & Co., B. L. C. R. & Canal. | 700,000 | Flut. Thompson & Co. | C. & R. L. R. | 1,250,000 | Flut. Thompson & Co. | C. & R. L. R. | 1,250,000 | Munn & Scott | Railroads & Canal. | 1,250,000 | Munn & Scott | C. & A. R. & Canal. | 700,000 | Munn & Scott | C. & A. R. & Canal. | 700,000 | Munn & Scott | C. & A. R. & Canal. | 700,000 | Munn & Scott | C. & A. R. & Canal. | 700,000 | Munn & Scott | C. & A. R. & Canal. | 60,000 | Munn & Scott | C. & U. W. R. | 200,000 | Armour, Dole & Co. | C. B. & Q. R. | 850,000 | Armour, Dole & Co. | C. B. & Q. R. | 850,000 | Munger & Armour | Consolid. | G. & C. U. R. & Canal. | 500,000 | Hiram W needer. | 4sec into | G. & C. U. R. & Canal. | 500,000 | Illram W needer. | Munger. | G. & C. U. R. & Canal. | 500,000 | Laut & Bro | Waeeler | G. & C. U. R. & Canal. | 500,000 | G. & C. U. R. & Canal. | 500,000 | G. & C. U. R. & Canal. | 500,000 | G. & C. U. R. & Canal. | 500,000 | G. & C. U. R. & Canal. | 500,000 | G. & C. U. R. & Canal. | 500,000 | G. & C. U. R. & Canal. | 500,000 | G. & C. U. R. & Canal. | 500,000 | G. & C. U. R. & Canal. | 500,000 | G. & C. U. R. & Canal. | 500,000 | G. & C. U. R. & Canal. | 500,000 | G. & C. U. R. & Canal. | 500,000 | G. & C. U. R. & Canal. | 500,000 | G. & C. U. R. & Canal. | 500,000 | G. & C. U. R. & Canal. | 500,000 | G. & C. U. R. & Canal. | 500,000 | G. & C. U. R. & Canal. | 500,000 | G. & C. U. R. & Canal. | 500,000 | G. & C. U. R. & Canal. | 500,000 | G. & C. U. R. & Canal. | 500,000 | G. & C. U. R. & Canal. | 500,000 | G. & C. U. R. & Canal. | 500,000 | G. & C. U. R. & Canal. | 500,000 | G. & C. U. R. & Canal. | 500,000 | G. & C. U. R. & Canal. | 500,000 | G. & C. U. R. & Canal. | 500,000 | G. & C. U. R. & Canal. | 500,000 | G. & C. U. R. & Canal. | 500,000 | G. & C. U. R. & Canal. | 500,000 | G. & C. U. R. & Canal. | 500

.10,055,000 Total capacity.....

ers:	Plong.	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Bye.	Bartey.
pril	45.200	234,000	1,235,839	136.709	20,000	31,200
Ly	DI MUS	407,200	1,3600		42,700	51,200
Bile	147.600	1,3tu 600	2,619,400		46.500	24.400
91y		1,211,900	4 210,100	1,239.100	27,000	27,400
Angerst	83.700	571 2-0	3,6.0,540	825,200	64.200	85,300
ept-mier	191,700	1.46; 500	6,687,100	2,073,340	4:7,400	321 600
Accorder	184,400	1,535,340	2,982,900	1.131,000	214,236	319,100
covembet	109,660		1.031.500		116,200	382,496
Acoustic	54,700	283,600		437,400	66.000	191,100
SGDSTY	ER 200			398,700	45.100	17,000
edicuary	64.900		267,300		51,200	23,640
darch	133,300	263,400	373,566	215,800	27,700	20,000
			-		-	-
Totals	1.367,100	9,346,500	25,331,240	9,182.200	1,192,200	1,502,000
HIPMENTS						

		APEIL 1, 18	550,	AND DESCRIPTION OF THE PARTY OF
Date.	White Winter.	Red Winter.	Spring Extra.	Sp'g Superfine.
	8 c. 8 c.	5 c. # c.	* . * .	# c. # c.
April 1.	8 00 @ 2 50	-0-	500 8 600	- 2 473
April 8.	10		600 章 850	425 8 475
April 15	8 25 @ 9 75	-0140	6 00 6 6 75	5.00 in 5.50
April 22.	8 50 @ 9 50	-0-	6.00 @ 645	4 115 12 5 124
April 20	9 25 90 11 50	10 11 50	6 90 W 7 26	4 70 90 5 55
May 6	8 56 90 9 75	T 275 W 8 00	\$ 15 87 6 75	4.50 @ 5.25
May 12	11 05 98 9 25	7.00 10 7.75	D 600 '07 6 903	4 00 治 5 90
May 20.	9 00 = 9 50	B	5 25 25 6 75	4 25 2 4 75
May 27.	E 00 1210 00	6 75 衛 8 00	5 131 2 6 624	4 40 @ 5 124
June 2.	R 00 0 10 374	7 50 20 7 75	# 80 7 7 25	4 50 @ 5 25
June 10.	B 00 2 9 75	6 50 20 7 75	8 50 @ 7 1/7g	4 25 10 5 25
June 17.	E 00 @ 9 50	7 00 @ 7 25	5 124 2 7 25	4 00 2 5 40
June 24	8.6% (0.9.25	6 50 à 725	8 75 S 7 25	10 4 75
Joly 1.	7 00 98 9 50	7.00 % 7.25	4 50 12 6 60	4 12/20 4 75
July B	7 00 @ 975	6 15 76 7 00	5 25 70 6 30	4 60 3 4 75
July 15.	7.00 1010 25	6 25 18 7 25	5 10 W 6 65	4 35 69 5 65
		6 sp in 7.25	5 調 排 有 物	4.80 VE 5.00
Jaly 26.	7 00 (0 9 25	7 85 @ 5 60	5 75 @ 8 00	4.25 to 5.00
Acres 5.	7.40 (218.00)	7 62% W H 50	600 第731章	5 60 W 3 75
Aug. 12.	6 00 E 10 E	7 50 @ 9 00	6 00 W B 25	\$ 25 W 6.00
Aug. 19.	8 00 921 75	7.50 @ 9.25	6 25 @ 8 50	5 871 10 6 40
Aug. 26.	8 75 2012 30	7.50 @10.00	6 75 @ 9 25	575 2 700
Sept. 7.	8 75 @ (3 00	6 75 W10 00	7.25 10 10:00	5 00 2 6 50
Sept. 9.	0 10 2012 50	7 60 10 8 75	6 75 (0 1 50	5 00 1/2 5/20
Sect. 16.	9.00 981250	8 50 2 9 374	700 電 850	5 30 8 6 23
Sept. 23.	4 25 2012 25	R 75 (0 9 5a)	6 604 准 8 25	D 825 No. 6 50
Sept. 30.	8 50 1813 00	8 40 10 10 00	600 2 \$10	5.49 @ 7.00
Oct. 7.	8 75 1/13 25	B 00 W10 50	7.25 @ 9.75	5 00 10 7 00
Oct. 14.	10 00 in 13 25	9 100 27 10:25	0.00 @ 9.50	章 (B) (6) 有 (75)
Oct. 21.	9 00 (212.50	- 10 9 25	75年至 457	\$ 25 W 6 50
Oct. 25.	9 25 20 13 100		7 00 章 6 75	\$17.14 6.40
Nov. 4.	10 00 9917.25	- 2 9 90	7 00 @ 8 124	5.00 @ 6.50
Nov. IL.	11 75 1914 (10		7 00 35 0 25	5 00 @ 5 50.
Nov. 18.	900 @1325	0	7.3% 7.90	5 00 0 6 00
Nov. 25.	. 9 50 2017 00	800 20 900	7.00 70 7.60	5 00 99 6 00
Dec. Z.	9 00 213 25	8 00 2 9 50	6 75 22 8 00	4 44 (0) 7 30
Dec. 9.	217.00	-0-	625 2 656	3 50 10 4 50
Dec. 16.	7 25 (#10 00		6 25 W 7 50	3 75 90 5 40
Dec. 23.	775 @ 200	- 4-		4 25 6 5 55
Dec. 30.	8 60 511 60	-0-	2 00 71 0 00	# 750 EL 0 30
1966.	n so chin sa		5 20 W 0 00	4 15 @ 5 50
Jan. 6.	9 50 @10 50	- 0 7 75	6 70 12 2 00	4 (0) @ 5 20
Jan. 13.	10 75 2011 00	- 20 8 00	7.00 @ 8.00	4 23 9 5 134
Jan. 20.	10 75 2011 00	- 4 -	6.50 19-730	4 875 0 6 75
Jan. Zr.	8 50 1217 00	- 27 9 50	760 @ 725	4 50 10 5 25
Feb. B.	8 15 1213 00 8 30 1215 56	- 9 7 50	658 # 740	4.75 (0.5.50)
	R 30 W15 30	-0 100	675 @ 7.35	4 75 90 5 25
Feb. 24.	8 00 2011 00	-0-	6 75 (0 7 50	4 35 10 5 50
Mar. 3.	9 00 211 00	27 7 00	6 70 at 7 75	5 25 3/ 6 00
Mar. 10.	4		7 15 24 0 25	5 00 10 6 00
Mar. 17.	. 8 75 2012 25	- 0-	6 75 10 7 75	5 05 W 2 25
Mar. 24	9 371 10 19 25	- 10-	6 70 W # 24	4 70 10 5 25
Mar. 3L.	. 7.75 @11 00		7 10 20 5 25	
		and the state of the		-

PARCES OF SPEING WHEAT IN CHICAGO FOR THE YEAR

UN	DING, MARC	g 31, 1666.	Times Timesia
	1 apring	No. 2 Spring. Re	seted Spring.
April 1 (1800, 81 0	2 2 81 05	- 2 -	
	6120 1 08	961 00	-0 -
April 15 17	C 00 1 12	-9-	-0 -
April 22 1	17.30 1.00	- 2 1 04	
April 29 1 1	7 10 1 10	- @ 1 06	95/8\$1 08
May 6 1	44 6 1 15	- 0 -	-8 -
	1 10 1 10t	09 (8: 1 (8)	-@ 98
	7 49 1 20	\$1.00 mg 1 (8	
	214 20 1 23		80 ap 95
June 3 15	201 20 1 244	111 0 17	8+W 1 00
	51 2 1 17	- # 1 04	'S# 90
	16 @ 1 171	1 03 @ 1 04	78 80
	34 @ 1 144	- 3 1 00	
	M # 1 05	@ 90	50 Th
	6 2 1 06	1 00 22 1 05	5510 601
	13 0 1 13	1 00 @ 1 004	65 8 75
	11 2 1 12	1 00 10 1 01	100 70
	2012	1 10 @ 1 15	id 80
	910 1 21	1 07 @ 1 08	-3
	N 1 10	1 10 @ 1 11	70/00 75
	9 @ 1 W	1 19 @ 1 91	730 78
	THE 1 40	1 29 @ 1 31	7518 81
	11 00 1 324	1 18 49 1 10	83 W 85
The state of the s	D TO 1 43	1 27 @ 1 29	80 ap 165
E-Control of the Control of the Cont	9 2 1 31	1 20 @ 1 23	85 w 1 00
Park and a second	4 90 1 464	1 26 (0 1 28	85@ 95
Cohe would	01 w 1 42	1 22 00 1 24	850# 95
State Annual Contract of the C	510 1 464	1 31 @ 1 33	48% 90
	3 2 1 41	1 234 20 1 20	450e 03
Out and	17 49 1 391	1 15 @ 1 19	100 831
	5 40 1 46	1 194 @ 1 16	6010 75
Partie Montage Control	1 @ 1 46	1 13 @ 1 16	639 63
*****	148 1-45	1 15 @ 1 100	50% 81
Tros. Presser	n a 1 39	1 05 00 1 10	528 85
*****	740 1 384	1 09 @ 1 13	55 m 70
	1 10 1 30	50 % 94	52 av 65
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Trends consecue		80410 96	(N) (6.93
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to dette describeration	210 12	H4 100 1934	55 tr (0)
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THE SHEET WAY THE		831 8 94	65# 68
W. March		783 00 86	640 08
E GUA TOARSON	17 9 1 21	70 m 50	67% T.I
1 14 14 14 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	710 1 234	70 % 90	888 to 70
4 des management	0 00 1 171	78 @ 95	(50 71
THE EVAL MARKET TO	3 3 1 25	85 @ 1 05	68 2 75
	1 m 1 mg	W7 (# 1 0)	CHAIN 79

THE PACIFIC BAILWAY-CHARACTER OF THE KANSAS PRAIRIES-RAPID AND SOLID GROWTH OF THE

The completion of the Pacific Railway, a distance of its miles, has opened to sottlement a large portion of the most beautiful lands in America. This road traversing the valley of the Kansas, the finest valley in the West, has great an imports to emigration that is wonderful. The amount of travel which it has created and the censtant stream of travel which it has created and the censtant stream of travel which it has created and the censtant stream of travel which it has created and the censtant stream of travel which it has created and the censtant stream of travel which it has created and the censtant stream of travel which it has created and the count for. The prairies of Kansas are divided into what are commonly known at the bottom or valley of the river, the slope, the high prairie and the divide. The first subraces the rich alluvial bottoms bordering on the streams, nearly level, but well drained, and from a half to four miles in width. The soft a black loam, with more or less sand, and from two to six feet deep, generally with a clay successful. The soft on the slopes, mounds and bluffs is nearly all similar, as at the brow of the birds. The timestone so bountifully supplied to Kansas usually crops out and for a few rods in width readers the soil unfit for cultivation, while this little strip around every hill is about all the land in Kansas not succeptible of cultivation. Beyond the limestone extends the long, gently-rolling or nearly level prairie divides, the soil varying from a black to a reddish or yellow color, and from one to five feet deep, while the enformous and almost fabulous crops prove conclusively that there is no State in the Union which excels or surpasses Kansas for its agricultural wealth and resources.

With the broad, rich prairies ready for the plow, pure,

fabilious crops prove considered; that there is no case in the Union whehe excels or surpasses Kanasa for its agricultural wealth and resources.

With the broad, rich prairies ready for the plow, pure, cool Spring, clear rivulets and brooks in abundance, an inexhaustible supply of stone for building purposes, timber enough to supply all of our wants, and coal at your door for fuel, all this with a favorable and beautiful climate, where there are but two months of Winter—what more can an agriculturist demand?

The settlement of Kanasa by a class of men who represent every state in the Union, and their comprehension of the great ideas of education, and that free schools are the foundation of a prosperous and harmonious Republican government, while intelligence and morality are indispensable, have accomplished a plan of education and established a system of schools that are framed from the working of all other systems in all the older States. The system is that the property of the State shall educate in children. While there is not a county, a town or a district in the State that has not its school there is just an great progress in religious matters as in the school system. The novel settlement of Kanasa by Free State men has had a tendency to create a puritanical religious spirit in Kanasa.

There have been an unusual and extraordinary growth of religious gening and spirit in Kanasa.

growth of relations feeling and spirit in Kansas.

There have been upward of 125,0.0 seres of land disposed of to actual settlers this Spring while in Ohio a colour has been formed which has purchased 10,000 acres, to which they intend removing, and on which they will

only has been formed which has purchased 10,000 acres, to which they intend removing, and on which they will settle.

The change of the route of the Union Pacific Railway has given an impetus to all business and advanced the prosperity of Kansas to a fabulous extent. It opens a country hitherto unknown, abounding in rich mineral products, and placing Kansas among the foremost States in regard to ber mineral wealth. The trade of Colorade, as well as all the country in the region through which the road passes, will now come to Kansas, and while it affords a mart to the West it also supplies a thoroughtare to the people of Kansas, by which they can obtain the advantages of the Eastern markets for their products. The constant and extraordinary growth of the inhand towns, the purchase and occupation of lands by Eastern agriculturists, and the many beneficial changes constantly occurring, all tending to the advancement, prosperity and increased wealth of Kansas, are events which continually attract the attention of the travelor, the tourist, and the old residents. The weather has been unusually precurious. Constant rain-stories, attended by severe thinsier and lightning, have had a tendingly to injure the crops throughout the State has been injured, and small grains have boen thoroughly soaked. There is an unusual rise in the Missouri River, which in connection with the annual June rise, will fill the stream bank full.

An important and extensive haul of counterfeiters was lately made in this State, through the skill and strategy of the United States Marshal, Thomas A. Osborn, and his valrable and efficient corps of deputies, Bates, Armstrong and Hanks.

The large payments annually made to the Indians, on

The large payments annually made to the Indians, on The large payments annually made to the Indians, on the various reservations throughout the State, by the Government, through its agents, affords a grand and extensive field of operations for "showing the queer," while the susceptibility and ignorance of the Indian as well as the eagerness and greed displayed by him in order to become the fortunate and wealthy proprietor of "Uncle Sam's Green Bax;" the modas operacial being for the sharper to buy an Indian's annuity, taking a power of attorney from the poor Indian to collect his money, or in exe anging worthieses and sparious bills for that which the Government pays out. The arcests made and the extensive seizures are not only of importance here, but have developed one of the most daring and extensive organizations in the ment pays out. The arrests made and the extensive scalars are not only of importance here, but have developed one of the most daring and extensive organizations in the country, reaching from the St. Lawrence to the Rocky Mountains, Michigan, Ohio, and Illinois being the prancipal depots. The amount of spurious and counterfeit currency in circulation is upward of a million of oblars in tells of large denominations, while of postal currency there is upward of a quarter of a million dosting through the various States in such small quantities that they are scarcely discernible. Of this enormous quantity of trashfully two-thirds is in circulation in the Southern States, where the scarcity of money causes anything that at all resembles our currency to be seized upon and received with avidity. The amounts seized in Kanses by Marshal Osbora and his deputies is upward of \$15,000 in bills of the denomination of twenties and upward, and about \$5,000 of postal currency. The science of plates, material and tools, which were secreted in feather bods between matthresses, worn as armor, and buried in cellars, proves that there must have been a large business transacted in the manufacture of the queer. This discovery, made on the Pottawattamic Indian Reservation, among an ignorant and indolent portion of the people at a place located almost on the confines of civilization, evinces on little security for the manufacture of such currency in the thickly settled localities of the old settled States. The constant decoveries made, and the many arrests and trails of the prefere some and an accountly beyond the reach of the parties to emigrate to a country beyond the reach of the latter of the factors of these nefarious transactions, has necessitated the parties to emigrate to a country beyond the

## THE PORTLAND FIRE

PURTHER SUBSCRIPTIONS RECEIVED-MEETING OF THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE GENERAL COMMITTEE.

"he regularly daily meeting of the General Committee whe Chamber of Commerce, appointed to carry on the luminess eaffording relief to the Portland sufferers, took place at call past-welve o'clock yesterday; Mr. S. B. Chit-tenden in the chair. After an interesting letter had been tenden in the chair. After an interesting letter had been read from Mr. Thomas Beag, of Portland, Mr. A. A. Lowe, the Transarer, reported have received the following sub-

	scriptions since the last state	unco.
	Previously acknowl-	W. P. Cottins, Paster of
	edged	41 Second M. E.
	The Tribune Associa-	Church, from mans of
	tion 0	50 his congregation
	Honey R. Bankard	10 Hulsted & Stiles 16
	Mulford & Cary	00 W. F. Cary
	W. W. Offman	50 W. H. Wisner & Co
	Langley Satterice, Black	William H. Phillips
	weil & Co	
	A C. Diahards & Co	E. L. Solonion & Sons
н	Patrie & Co D	
	7th Prasbyterian Chuzch	Wm, tf. Phiffips 5
	E. W. Keeler	
н		D. P. Clark & Bros 10
	Mayor & Lowenstein lt	10 Tiffany & Co 10
н	Mrs. H. Hopkinson	5 Devlin & Co 10
	Mrs. McCartney	# H. & J. J. Brunner
	Mr. Bobitson,	Drinker & Andorson
	Collection of Charch	C. Unger & Co 10
	Holy Comforter	6'Christ Church, Guilford,
		Ct. Rev. L. T. Ben-
3		
		ill for the trutherman
		00 Rob't B. Percy
	Wm Smith Brown &	CHOURS To District
	Commence	
		Patterson, Son & Co
		O Thomas J. Davis.
8		of Thomason As L. Tons.
		O B. H. Martin
a		Att
а		D Total
		the state of the permitted an
	Mr. Lowe said it was win	derstood that the committee ap
ı	hashing official had yet Doon!	Alleighe a glate   bywester   section
	Cities where their thing separates	A CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF TH
	MATOE	B OFFICE.

MAYOE S OFFICE.
Contributions received by Mayor Hoffman July 17, 1866;
Previously acknowledged.
Congregation Adas desharm, by Adoth Tuska,
President, second contribution
Congregation Resolution Socious, by Sciouson Hymans,
President.

The late Silns D. Childs bequeathed \$25,000 to Hamilton College to found a professorably of Agricultuma Chemistry, and \$5,000 for the purchases of books. &c., for the professorably; \$25,000 to the Urica Orphin Agrium; \$5,000 to the American Tract Society; \$6,000 to the American Bible Society; \$6,000 to the American Bible Society; \$6,000 to the American Silns Society; \$6,0